

RUSH CREATING PRICES
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 6th.

Come where you can get Dress
Goods and Trimmings
to suit you

R. K. THOMAS.

THE SILK HOUSE.

Come today, tomorrow, Saturday
or Monday and buy your Cloaks,
Dress Goods, Shoes, Underwear,
Boys' Clothing, Fancy Goods,
Men's Furnishings, Notions
anything you want at
Money Saving Prices.

Come where you can have from
75 to 100 different styles of
Babies' Bonnets and Hoods to
select from at about half
what you are used to pay-
ing for them.

RUSH CREATING PRICES
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY,

OCTOBER 7th.

Come Where you can Save
Several Dollars on Your
Winter Coat.

COME

WHERE YOU WILL
FIND WHAT YOU ARE
LOOKING FOR AT
PRICES TO SUIT
YOU.

FOUR
GREAT DAYS
FOR
FAIR AND
CONFERENCE
FOLKS

AT THE
SILK HOUSE

COME

Where you can buy a
Jacket for \$2.25 that is
worth from \$4.50 to \$7.50.
Come where you can get a
Handsome Wrap for \$3.25 that is
worth \$10.00.

COME

Whether you want
to buy or not. We
want to see you be-
fore you go home.

COME

WHERE YOU WILL
BE MADE WELCOME
AND COMFORTABLE.

COME

RUSH CREATING PRICES
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY,

OCTOBER 8th.

Come where you can buy a
Silk Dress Pattern Cheaper
than ever before.

THE SILK HOUSE.

THE SILK HOUSE.

26, 28, 30, 32, E. 1st South St.

RUSH CREATING PRICES
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY,

OCTOBER 10th.

Come Where Shoes and Slip-
pers for yourself and child-
ren are sold without
a fancy profit.

WATSON BROS., CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

The Largest Stone-Sawing Establishment in the West.

DEALERS IN

Mantels, Grates, Art Tiles, Cut Stone and Builders' Supplies.

FINEST SELECTED STOCK OF

GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS and Statuary.

We are Sole Agents for THE CONWAY, the
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CORNER WEST AND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., Salt Lake City.

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(Successors to David James & Co.)

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Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Fronts and
House Furnishing Goods.

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800 patients in the State of California and the Na-
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Sufferers are invited to write for a free copy of our
book on RUPTURE OR STRAIN, the best of any
ever published.

EXAMINATION FREE.

THE O. E. MILLER COMPANY.

Room 21, 23 and 25 Constitution Block, Salt Lake
City. Office Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.
Free Examination - FREE FOR CIRCULAR

About Life in the Lake.

Editor Desert News:

I have read with much interest the
report of Prof. J. L. Talmage's re-
searches in Salt Lake, one reason being
that I myself predicted that life would
be found there.

In the winter of 1889, my first season
in this city, and before I had visited
the Lake, I had several interesting
conversations in regard to it with an
intelligent girl of this city, who had
often immersed herself in the salt-
water. She insisted that no life could
be found there. I insisted that
"whirlpools" might and probably would
be found there. My deduction was
based upon experiments made in
Russia and reported by J. Y. Bergen
in a volume on "The Development
Theory." It may be interesting in
this connection to reproduce what was
said. It is as follows:

"In the summer of 1871, Schumacher,
a Russian naturalist, noticed
that Artemia salina (a sort of brine
shrimp) found in salt-water pools,
changed its form according to the
greater or less saltness of the water.
In summer, when the water was most
salt, there was a retardation of growth,
which was the more marked the
higher the temperature, and the saltier
the water became. When, near the
end of summer, the heavy rains set in
and the temperature decreased, the
Artemia became larger and lost its red
and gray color, so that the November
and the July forms differed essentially
in size and color. Schumacher
then made the following conclusion:
In one vessel he gradually in-
creased the saltness of the water
in between four and five
times that of ordinary sea-water;
the animals died and he reduced the
saltness considerably below that of sea-
water, and in fact of the same or
somewhat less saltness as he raised several
generations. Each new generation
lived in a solution of a strength or of
a dilution such as the preceding gener-
ation could hardly have endured. The
new broods of brine shrimps reared
in solutions of varying strength differ-
ed greatly from each other, as well as
from those in the original pool. Schumacher
also noticed that in
warm weather the females laid the eggs
stronger and in the weaker solutions
regarded without being fertilized.
The females hatched from their eggs
laid eggs themselves in turn pro-
duced a brood of females only. Males,
only, occurred in water of medium
strength. Then, in the spring, after the
brine had become suddenly weakened
by heavy rains, brine shrimps were
produced. But the two ensuing forms
that Schumacher obtained have
been known as two different
species—females and males. Therefore,
there is a clear case of modifica-
tion sufficient to carry an animal
from what naturalists rank as one
genus into what they call another
genus; all taking place by the increase
or diminution of salt in the water,
more or less aided by variations of tem-
perature."

I regard this as a very interesting ex-
periment in biology, and I want to add
by way of verification of my prediction
that life would be found in the Salt
Lake that the only referred to water to
use in the summer of 1889, while I was
in the Lake, that she had found in the

water "a curious little thing that was
alive" and wanted to know if I did
not want a bottle of them sent East for
examination.

As to raising fish in the Lake, I
think Prof. Talmage's conservatism
well founded. Such a thing could be
done only by gradual adaptation to the
environment, and as all ocean fish
shrink under salt in death, as all live
ocean fish would shrink to size as
they became adapted to the water of
our Salt Lake. It would require such a
change as the Russian, with the
terrible name quoted above, saw
taking place in the shrimps upon
which he experimented.

A question that arises in as to the
possibility of raising fish in the Lake
is a hard fact. If my memory is
straight, Prof. Talmage says there is
abundance of animal food in the Lake
for fish that like that food. But the
shad and some of our best food fish
are voracious, and I presume they
would fare badly in the Lake until
they could be degraded to such a level
that they could live on Jordan river
food from the Salt Lake. The
carp, however, is a dirty fish, so to
speak, and if he has a salt water pro-
type he ought to get fat in the Lake,
especially near the mouth of the Jor-
dan, which he would be sure to find
very much.

But the fellow who reported Prof.
Talmage in one of your con-
temporaries was a chump. He
thought that the Lake was a salt
water would be as thoroughly salted
that it "wouldn't spoil in any climate."
The boiled Milwaukee beer, while the
fact is a fact from the coast will appear
as quickly as one from Lake Superior.
In fact a trout from the Thompson river
as a trout from the "blue" region
will "keep" longer in summer than a
mackerel, a shad, or a blue fish caught
in the same latitude on the coast.

ORIGIN OF THE TALL HAT.

IT FIRST APPEARED IN FAMOUS REAR-
LY FIVE HUNDRETH YEARS AGO.

The hat proper—that is, the raised
hat—was first made in England by
Spanish sailors about 1575, having
been introduced into France a century
earlier. The gay young courtiers of
the Queen—Elizabeth of immortal
memory—showed repugnance in high
crowned hats of rare devices, which
like a brilliant Raleigh, they hung
round with strings of pearls. King-
ley describes the Elizabethan adventurer,
John Oxenham, as having on his head
a "round velvet Spanish hat," and
Master Frank Leigh as shading his
delicate complexion with a "round
dove-colored Spanish hat, with feathers
to match, looped up over the ear with a
pearl knob."

But hats of caps were worn accord-
ing to taste or circumstance, and Scott
tells us that when Lancelotti rode into
England at Elizabeth's side on her en-
try into Kentworth his equerry had
changed of his heraldic blue velvet
bushy cap with a string of pearls
around and surmounted with a white
plume.

By a statute of 1560 velvet hats or
caps were prohibited to all persons
under the degree of knight, and by
another, enacted in 1571, every person,
except ladies, lords, knights and gen-
tlemen have twenty shillings a year in
land estate, was required to wear
saddlers and hatters a huge made
cap of wool, very decent and comely

for all states and degrees. But these
sumptuary laws were openly obvi-
ated.

Scott, in his "Anatomy of Absurdities,"
describes a "planning variety of new-
fashioned headgear—his picking up
the spear or shaft of a tumbler, his
hat and broad on the crown like the
bushments of a house, and round
crown with bands of every color. The
variety of shape with an equal variety
of material—silk, velvet, taffeta, satin-
not wool, and "a fine hair, which
they called heaver, fetched from be-
hind the neck." Whose had not had
of velvet or hat of taffeta was held of
no account among the gilded youth
of the time, and as common a thing
was this ostentation in the matter of
head covering that "every serving
man, countryman or other, even all
indifferently, did wear of these hats."

Primary Conference.

In place of conference, as advertised
for Friday evening next in the Assem-
bly Hall, the officers' meeting will be
held at that place and time, instead
of at C. B. Felt's. All State and
ward officers as well as friends, are
invited. It is expected that one of
the best lecturers will deliver an ad-
dress. Meeting to commence at 7
p. m.
LOUIS B. FULT,
LILLIAN F. FULT,
CHARLES M. CANNON.



For all ailments of the liver, such as
jaundice, biliousness, indigestion, etc.,
this medicine is the best. It is a
purely vegetable preparation, and
does not contain any harmful
ingredients. It is sold by all
druggists, and may be ordered by
mail from the following address:
J. C. LEECH & CO., San Francisco, Cal.



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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff

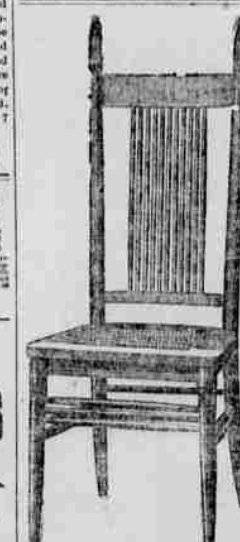
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Ladies' Fine Footwear and
Men's Gloves.

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We take the Lead in Good

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CARPETS

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LOW PRICES.

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Pistols, Ammu-
nition and a gen-
eral assortment of Fishing,
Sporting and
Athletic Goods

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arm and National Typewriter. 237 Third Street, Salt Lake City.